RUDRAPRASAD CONSULTANTS

NAME OF WORK: PREPARATION OF DPR FOR PACKAGE NO. 04

(PACKAGE CONSISTS OF 28 WORKS IN WARD NO 10 AND WARD NO 11)

Girish Enterprise
28875, SIP Infrastructure
Project works.

2018

DETAILED PROJECT REPORT

SUBMITTED TO B.B.M.P, BANGALORE

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NAME OF WORK : *Preparation of DPR for Package No. 04 (Package consists of 28 works in ward no 10 and ward no 11)*

DETAIL PROJECT REPORT

(PACKAGE 4)

RUDRAPRASAD CONSULTANTS BANGALORE

Rudraprasad consultants

No.3, 7th Main,

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Executive Engineer

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Bengaluru

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INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

Detailed Project Report

1.1 General

India's pride, Bengaluru is nearly 500 years old and has grown from a small time settlement when KempeGowda, the architect of Bengaluru, built a mud fort in 1537 and his son marked the city boundaries by erecting four watch towers. Bangalore is the capital and the largest city of Karnataka. It is also called "Garden City" for its beautiful gardens, flowers and trees which flourish in each and every street. Bangalore is India's third largest city, fifth most populous city and fifth-most populous urban agglomeration. The majority of the city of Bangalore lies in the Bangalore Urban district of Karnataka and the surrounding rural areas are a part of the Bangalore Rural district. In recent days Bangalore has transformed itself from a "pensioners' paradise" to a modern thriving "cosmopolitan metropolis". Today Bengaluru has grown well beyond those four towers into a sprawling metropolis of more than 6 million people and is referred to as the "Silicon Valley" of India.

As a large and growing metropolis, Bangalore is home to many well-recognized colleges and research institutions in India. Numerous public sector heavy industries, software companies, aerospace, telecommunications, and defence organizations are located in the city. Bangalore is also well known as a hub for India's Information Technology sector. It is among the top 10 preferred entrepreneurial locations in the world. Bangalore is a major economic and cultural hub and the second fastest growing major metropolis in India. Today 35 percent of India's software export is done at Bangalore. Rapid population growth in Bangalore was brought about by the IT and other associated industries, leading to an increase in the population to about 1.5 million, with an annual growth rate of 10-14%.every year.

Bangalore today is obviously one of the most sought after cities in the country with the rapid growth in the IT industry and other associated industries the rise in the number of job opportunities in the city. With the rising population in the city there is also a corresponding increase in the number of vehicles in the city. Bangalore's vehicular traffic has increased manifold, with 1.6 million registered vehicles in the city — the second highest for an Indian city, after New Delhi. Bangalore in particular is that there is very little scope for expansion of

roads and the need to use existing roads for smoothmovement of vehicles is even more pronounced. It thus becomes mandatory for the administration to ensure better parking facilities. With the increase in population and the expansion of the city, the problem of connectivity of the populace has arisen. Quite obviously personalized modes of transport have grown at a tremendous rate and two wheelers along with the cars. The maintenance and construction of roads to address the growing traffic in the city has been a challenge to the BDA and the BBMP. Development of the city road infrastructure has revolved around imposing one-way traffic in certain areas, improving traffic flow in junctions, constructing ring roads, bridges, flyovers and other grade separators.

Bangalore's road network exceeds 3,000 km (1,800 mi) and consists of ring roads, arterial roads, sub-arterial roads and residential streets. The city road network is mainly radial, converging in the centre. Many of Bangalore's erstwhile colonial and town streets were developed into commercial and entertainment areas after independence. The B.V.K Iyengar Road became the retail hub of Bangalore, while MG Road, Commercial Street and Brigade Road became important shopping, recreation and corporate areas. But for MG Road, other roads in and around the erstwhile Parade Ground remain narrow, winding roads. The unplanned nature of growth in the city resulted in massive traffic gridlocks that the municipality attempted to ease by constructing a flyover system and by imposing one-way traffic systems. Some of the flyovers and one-ways mitigated the traffic situation moderately but were unable to adequately address the disproportionate growth of city traffic. Some of the flyovers and one-ways mitigated the traffic situation moderately; however the volume of traffic continues to grow at an annual rate of between 7- 10%. The Outer Ring Road was initially constructed to ease truck congestion in the city; however the growth of suburbs reduced the positive impact of the ring road. BDA is laying additional lanes on many of the major roads around Bangalore. The Peripheral Ring Road is designed to be concentric to the Outer Ring Road and covers 108.9 km. The Hosur Road, which connects Bangalore to the Electronics City, is heavily congested and is part of the National Highway (NH7), therefore witnesses' heavy truck traffic as well.

Export Promotional Industrial Park (EPIP) in Bangalore is the place which entrepreneurs love to be identified with. EPIP is in the just next door of M/s ITPL, an internationally acclaimed technology park promoted by KIADB with TATAs and Singapore consortium of industries.

This park comes with state-of-the-art infrastructure facilities. Following are the few of many features of this prestigious location

- Location in unpolluted, lush green atmosphere, just 17 Kms. from the heart of the city and 9 Kms. from Bangalore Airport.
- Total extent of developed land is 547 acres with well-laid asphalted roads & drainage systems.
- Assured water supply & dedicated power lines with Sodium Vapor street lighting.
- KTPO Exhibition Complex coming up in the area. Hospital with ultra modern facilities and well-equipped inland container depots.
- Well connected with public transport with host of secondary infrastructure facilities like telephones, Posts & Telegraph, Banks, ATMs, Convention center. Cafeterias, Travel operators.

EPIPs are the destination for industrial units who have plans to export at least 33% of their output in value offshore. These parks come with well-planned infrastructure, which is hallmark of KIADB's service. These parks are established with the sanction of Union Govt, of India to give impetus to growth of exports in the state. Government of Karnataka offers host of incentives and concessions to export oriented units.

The Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP, Greater Bangalore Municipal Corporation vide Government of Karnataka Notification no. UDD 92 MNY dt: 2.11.2006) is in charge of the civic administration of the city. It was formed in 2007 by merging 100 wards of the erstwhile Bangalore Mahanagara Palike, with seven neighboring City Municipal Councils (Rajarajeshwari Nagara, Dasarahalli, Bommanahalli, Krishnarajapuram, Mahadevapura, Byatarayanapura and Yelahanka), one Town Municipal Council (Kengeri) and 111 villages around Bangalore. The BBMP Is run by a city council composed of 250 members, including 198 corporators representing each of the wards of the city. The BBMP works with the Bangalore Development Authority (BDA) and the Agenda for Bengaluru Infrastructure and Development Task Force (ABIDe) to design and implement civic projects.

The BBMP has taken up an ambitious plan to upgrade Arterial & Sub Arterial Road network in these newly added areas of BBMP and Development, maintenance and management of high quality network in EPIP zone roads at Mahadevapura Zone, where the traffic intensity has increased significantly and to augment the capacity for safe, efficient and free flow of

traffic. Roads in and around EPIP zones are being upgraded to arterial road standards which will result in enormous increase in the traffic. Tech city, a preferred choice of many global corporations to position their businesses. It has indeed been a challenge to the government agencies including the urban local bodies to meet up with these unprecedented demands and challenges of the global companies and its citizens demanding international class 'citizen services'.

The project consists of improvements to roads and drains, in wards 10 and 11 of Byatarayanapura Constituency, which includes 144 roads. The existing roads need to be improved, since they are not in good condition and to avoid inconvenience to people living in these wards. The total length of all roads in Ward –10 and Ward -11 is 22374m (22.374 Km). The ward maps in which the respective roads are highlighted are enclosed with this report.

1.2 Topography

Bangalore is situated in the southeast of Karnataka, at an average elevation of 920m above mean sea level. It is positioned at 12.97°N, 77.56°E and covers an area of 2, 190 sq.km. Bangalore Urban District borders with Kolar District in the northeast, Tumkur District in the northwest, Mandya District in the southwest, Chamarajanagar District in the south and the neighboring state of Tamil Nadu in the southeast. The Bangalore Urban District is divided into three taluks; Bangalore North, Bangalore South, and Anekal. The Bangalore North taluk is a relatively level plateau, while the Bangalore South taluk has an uneven landscape with intermingling hills and valleys.

1.3 Project objective

- The main objective of the study is to establish the technical & economical viability of the project roads by rehabilitation, strengthening, asphalting, concrete including culverts and improvements of side drains of the existing roads.
- The detailed project study includes submission of the detailed project report for the project as per standards.

1.4 Outline of the project

The consultant is required to conduct various engineering Surveys, Investigate, Carry out Detailed Design and Viability of the project. **Prepare Detailed Project Report**, based on Detailed Design and Bill of Quantities.

1.5 Contents of Detailed Project Report

This Detailed Project Report is submitted in 8 chapters dealing with different aspect of the study of the project road.

Chapter description

1 Introduction
2 Socio-Economic Profile
3 Description of project
4 Methodology
5 Design Standards
6 Pavement Overlay design
7 Conclusion
8 Cost estimate

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

CHAPTER - 2

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

2.1. General

Bangalore also rendered Bengaluru is the capital of the Indian state of Kamataka. Located on the Deccan Plateau in the south-eastern part of Karnataka, Bangalore is India's third most populous city and fifth-most populous urban agglomeration. Bangalore is well known as a hub for India's information technology sector. It is among the top 10 preferred entrepreneurial locations in the world.

A succession of South Indian dynasties ruled the region of Bangalore until in 1537 AD, Kempe Gowda, a feudatory ruler under the Vijayanagara Empire established a mud fort considered to be the foundation of modern Bangalore. Following transitory occupation by the Marathas and Mughals, the city remained under the Mysore kingdom, which is now a part of the Indian state of Karnataka. Bangalore continued to be a cantonment of the British and a major city of the Princely State of Mysore which existed as a nominally sovereign entity of the British Raj. Following the independence of India in 1947, Bangalore became the capital of Mysore state, and remained capital when the new Indian state of Karnataka was formed in 1956.

As a large and growing metropolis, Bangalore is home to many well recognized colleges and research institutions in India. Numerous public sector heavy industries, software companies, aerospace, telecommunications, and defence organisations are located in the city. Bangalore is known as the Silicon Valley of India because of its position as the nation's leading IT exporter. A demographically diverse city, Bangalore is a major economic and cultural hub and the second fastest growing major metropolis in India.

2.2. Geography

Bangalore lies in the southeast of the South Indian state of Karnataka. It is in the heart of the Mysore Plateau (a region of the larger Precambrian Deccan Plateau) at an average elevation of 900 m (2,953 ft).lt is located at WiklMlniAtlas 12°58'N 77°34'E / 12.97°N 77.56°E / 12.97; 77.56 and covers an area of 741 sqkm (286 mi^2). The majority of the city of Bangalore lies in the Bangalore Urban district of Karnataka and the surrounding rural areas are a part of

the Bangalore Rural district. The Government of Karnataka has carved out the new district of Ramanagara from the old Bangalore Rural district.

The topology of Bangalore is flat except for a central ridge running NNE-SSW. The highest point is Vidyaranyapura Doddabettahalli, which is 962 m (3,156 ft) and lies on this ridge. No major rivers run through the city, though the Arkavathi and South Pennar cross paths at the Nandi Hills, 60 km (37 mi.) to the north. River VrishabhavathI, a minor tributary of the Arkavathi, arises within the city at Basavanagudi and flows through the city. The rivers Arkavathi and Vrishabhavathi together carry much of Bangalore's sewage. A sewerage system, constructed in 1922, covers 215 km^2 (133 mi^2) of the city and connects with five sewage treatment centres located in the periphery of Bangalore.

2.3. Climate

Bangalore experiences a tropical savanna climate with distinct wet and dry seasons. Due to its high elevation. Bangalore usually enjoys a more moderate climate throughout the year, although occasional heat waves can make things very uncomfortable in the summer. The coolest month is December with an average low temperature of 15.4 °C and the hottest month is April with an average high temperature of 32.8 °C. The highest temperature ever recorded in Bangalore is 38.9°C(recorded in March 1931) and the lowest ever is 7.8 °C (recorded in January 1884). Winter temperatures rarely drop below 12 °C (54 °F), and summer temperatures seldom exceed 34-35 °C (<100 °F). Bangalore receives rainfall from both the northeast and the southwest monsoons and the wettest months are September, October and August, in that order. The summer heat is moderated by fairly frequent thunderstorms, which occasionally cause power outages and local flooding. The heaviest rainfall recorded in a 24 - hour period is 179 millimetres (7.0 in) recorded on 1 October 1997.

2.4. Transport

2.4.1. Air

Bengaluru is served by the Bengaluru International Airport which started operations from 24 May 2008. The new Bengaluru International Airport is located in Devanahalli. The city was earlier served by the HAL Airport which was India's fourth busiest airport. It is now the fourth busiest airport in India in terms of passenger traffic and the number of air traffic movements (ATMs) with about 280 per day. The airport is around 40 km from the city

centre. The most hassle-free way to commute is by taxi. Meru cabs and Easy cabs have taxis present in the rank at the airport. There are also certain private cab companies.

2.4.2. Rail

A rapid transit system called the Namma Metro is being built. A 7 km stretch from Bayappanahalli to MG Road was opened to public on 20 October 2011. Once completed, this will encompass a 42.3 km (26.3 mi) elevated and underground rail network comprising 41 stations. It is expected to connect central locations in Bangalore to Devanahalli and the Chikballapur regions. This much-delayed project is the city's primary response to the worsening intra-city transport infrastructure which has become a major deterrent to continued business growth. Bengaluru comes under the South Western Railway zone of the Indian Railways Bangalore City Railway station and Yesvantpur Junction connects it to the rest of the country through the Indian Railways. The Bangalore Rajdhani Express connects the city to New Delhi, the capital of India. Bangalore is also connected by rail to most cities in Karnataka, as well as Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Indore, Mysore, Bhagalpur, Tatanagar, Trivandrum, Bhopal, and other major cities in India. The sprawling Rail Wheel Factory is Asia's second largest manufacturer of Wheel & Axle for Railways and headquartered in Yelahanka, Bangalore.

2.4.3 Road

Three-wheeled, green and black auto-rickshaws, referred to As autos, are a popular form of transport. They are metered and can accommodate up to three passengers. Taxis, commonly called City Taxis, are usually available only on call. Taxis are metered and are generally more expensive than auto-rickshaws. Busesoperated by Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC) are an important means of public transport available in the city, and are highly reliable. While commuters can buy tickets on boarding these buses, BMTC also provides an option of a bus pass to frequent users. BMTC runs air-conditioned luxury buses on major routes, and also operates shuttle services from various parts of the city to the Bengaluru International Airport. The Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation operates 6,918 buses on 6,352 schedules, connecting Bangalore with other parts of Karnataka as well as other states. The main bus depots that BMTC maintains are the Kempegowda Bus Station, locally known as "Majestic bus stand", Shantinagar Bus Depot, and Shivajinagar Bus Depot.

2.5. Economy

Bengaluru's 52,346 crore (US$9.47 billion) economy (2006-07 Net District Income) makes it one of the major economic centres in India, with the value of city's exports totalling 43,221crore (US$7.82 billion) in 2004-05. With an economic growth of 10.3%, Bengaluru is the second fastest growing major metropolis in India, and is also the country's fourth largest fast moving consumer goods (FMCG) market. The Forbes magazine considers the city as one of "The Next Decade's Fastest- Growing Cities". With a per capita income of Rs.74,709 (US$1,352.23) in 2006-07, the city is the third largest hub for high net worth individuals and is home to over 10,000 dollar millionaires and about 60,000 super-rich people who have an investable surplus of Rs. 4.5 crore (US$1 million) and Rs. 50 lakh (US$ 90,500) respectively.

The headquarters of Infosys, India's third largest IT Company, is located in Bengaluru The headquarters of several public sector undertakings such as Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL), Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML) and HMT (formerly Hindustan Machine Tools) are located in Bangalore. In June 1972 the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) was established under the Department of Space and headquartered in the city.

Bengaluru is called the Silicon Valley of India because of the large number of information technology companies located in the city which contributed 33% of India's Rs. 144,214 crore (US$ 26 billion) IT exports in 2006-07. Bangalore's IT industry is divided into three main cluster Software Technology Parks of India (STPI); International Tech Park, Bangalore (ITPB); and Electronics City. UB City, the headquarters of the United Breweries Group, is a high-end Commercial zone.[61] Infosys and Wipro, India's second and fourth largest software companies are headquartered in Bangalore, as are many of the global SEI-CMM Level 5 Companies.

The growth of IT has presented the city with unique challenges. Ideological clashes sometimes occur between the city's IT moguls, who demand an improvement in the city's infrastructure, and the state government, whose electoral base is primarily the people in rural Karnataka. The encouragement of high-tech industry in Bangalore, for example, has not favoured local employment development, but has, instead, increased land values and forced out small enterprise. The state has also resisted the massive investments required to reverse

the rapid decline in intra-city transport which has already begun to drive new and expanding businesses to other centres across India. Bengaluru is a hub for biotechnology related industry in India and in the year 2005, around 47% of the 265 biotechnology companies in India were located here; including Biocon, India's largest biotechnology company.

2.6. Karnataka State Economy

Karnataka is one of the high economic growth states in India with the GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product) at constant prices growth of 8.9% in the fiscal year 2010-2011. Karnataka is the seventh largest GDP producing states in India. The State GSDP is expected to grow at 6.4% in 2011-12 which is slightly less than India's GDP estimate of 6.9% for the period. Per capita GSDP during 2010-2011 was Rs 47310 at constant prices. Karnataka is best known for its software industry and now biotechnology and the state has recorded the highest growth rates in terms of GDP and per capita GDP in the last decade compared to other states. In the last decade, Karnataka surpassed all other states in India, pushing Karnataka's per capita income in Indian Rupee terms to sixth place.

The contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors to Karnataka's GSDP (at 2004-05 constant prices) in 2010-11 has been 16.06%, 28.48% and 55.35% respectively. The sectoral composition of Karnataka GSDP is comparable with sectoral composition of India's GDP of 14.4 % (Primary), 27.9% (Secondary) and 57.7 % (Tertiary sector). Between 2005-06 and 2010-11, average growth rate of Karnataka GSDP is 8.6 % which is same as India's GDP growth during the period. However, in the first three years that is from 2005-06 to 2007-08 the state GSDP has averaged 11.5 % with highest growth rate of 12.9% in 2007—08. But in the last three years from 2008-09 to 2010-11 the growth in GSDP has averaged only 5.7 %. Karnataka is the anufacturing hub for some of the largest public sector industries in India, including Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, National Aerospace Laboratories, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Indian Telephone Industries, Bharat Earth Movers Limited and Hindustan Machine Tools, which are based in Bangalore. Many of India's premier science and technology research centers, such as Indian Space Research Organization, Central Power Research Institute, Bharat Electronics Limited and the Central Food Technological Research Institute, are also headquartered in Karnataka. Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited is an oil refinery located in Mangalore.

2.7. Contribution to economy by sector

Karnataka has natural advantages that serve it well for diversified agricultural production. Agriculture and allied sectors in Karnataka grew in 2009-10 by 3.4 % and 12.9% in 2010-11. In the year 2011-12, the sector is expected to grow at a rate of -3.9% having affected by a severe drought. Karnataka has been credited by the Planning Commission for presenting separate agriculture budget.

Karnataka is the largest producer of coarse cereals, coffee and raw silk among the states in India. The income generated from horticulture constitutes over 40% of income generated from agriculture and it is about 17% of the state's GDP. In floriculture, Karnataka occupies the second position in India in terms of production. Silk industry is concentrated mainly in the North Bangalore regions of Muddenahalli, Kanivenarayanapura and Doddaballapura.

Gold, iron ore, quartz, limestone, manganese, kyanite and bauxite are some of the minerals that are found in Karnataka. Major mines of manganese and iron ore are located at Sandur in Bellary district.

Karnataka leads the nation in information technology and Biotechnology. Bangalore is the home of the largest bio cluster in India with total revenues of over Rs. 14 billion and having 158 of the 320 companies working on biotechnology in India.

Karnataka has a headcount of over 6800 scientists involved in biotech research. Capital Bangalore is well known as a hub for India's information technology sector. Large number of information technology companies located in the city which contributed 33% of India's Rs. 144,214 crore (US$ 32 billion) IT exports in 2006-07. Infosys and Wipro, India's second and third largest software companies are headquartered in

The state is home to some of the premier educational and research institutions of India such as the Indian Institute of Science, the Indian Institute of Management, the National Institute of Technology Karnataka and the National Law School of India University. The State boasts of the largest concentration of higher educational institutions like Medical and Engineering colleges. Apart from Bengaluru places like Belagavi (Belgaum), Mangalore, Mysore, Hubli-Dharwad and Davangere have been producing professionals for IT industry.

Karnataka, with a geographical area of 1,91,791 sq.kms, is the eighth largest state of India, accounting for 5.83 % of the total area of the country. It is situated in the southern part of the country and is surrounded by the states of Maharashtra and Goa in the north and the northwest, Arabian Sea in the west, Tamil Nadu and Kerala in the south and Andhra Pradesh in the east. Administratively, the state has been divided into 27 districts, which are further sub-divided into tehsils and development blocks. Karnataka is endowed with a variety of physiographic features ranging from cool blue seas, verdant forests, breathtaking waterfalls and an endless stretch of plains and rolling hills that are about to touch the sky.

2.8. Economic Situation

The broad social and economic profile of the state during the past decade has undergone tremendous change. State Domestic Product (SDP), popularly known as 'State Income', is an important and reliable indicator to measure the growth of the economy as well as level of development in various socio-economic sectors of a state. The per capita Net State Domestic Product is used to determine the absolute as well as the relative performance of the State Economy. In other words State Domestic product (SDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI) reflect overall performance of economy of the State and also the well being of the people during a given period of time.